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HONOR BELONGS TO M. DELCASSE

French Minister Poured Oil Upon the Troubled Waters.

INQUIRY BEGUN AT VIGO

QUESTIONS OF FACT REMAIN TO BE SETTLED.

Paris, Oct. 31.—The Petit Journal's L'Ordre (France), correspondent, says: The captain of a Danish schooner which has arrived here from the North Sea declares that when he was forced to pure in an English port owing to stress of weather he saw steam trawlers taking Japanese and explosives aboard openly.

T. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—The world will doubtless take particular satisfaction in according Emperor Nicholas, to whose initiative the Hague convention owed its existence, the honor and credit of having proposed an honorable solution of the North Sea incident, which might have plunged Russia and Great Britain into war, by an appeal to its rules. Nevertheless the press learns on very high authority that this diplomatic triumph belongs to M. Delcasse, the French foreign minister, who, in the yellow book of France and the blue book of Great Britain covering this incident are issued some very interesting diplomatic history will be disclosed. The great gravity of the situation, especially in Great Britain, where the inflamed state of public opinion might at any moment have driven the government to extreme measures, and the danger involved in delay were keenly appreciated in the French capital. France's stake is almost equal to that of the parties directly interested, and the very peace of the republic is involved, as a rupture between Great Britain and Russia, eventuating in war by putting Great Britain and Japan in the position of making common cause against Russia, would inevitably result in an appeal to France to fulfill her obligations under the dual alliance. M. Delcasse therefore at the very outset went earnestly to work to find an equitable basis of adjustment.

Opportunity of France. The opportunity came when Admiral Tolstoy's report raised a direct issue of fact. According to the Associated Press information, M. Delcasse once suggested an inquiry to establish the facts through an international commission under the Hague convention, offering the suggestion simultaneously to both governments. The Russian ambassador Cambon to Foreign Minister Lansdowne, and through Secretary Joutouin, in Ambassador Bompard's absence, to Count Lamsdorff. The idea found instant favor both here and in London, and Thursday night the Russian and British propositions, identical in effect, actually crossed each other on the way to the respective capitals. There was, however, this difference between them: Lord Lansdowne's instructions to Ambassador Hardinge authorized him to submit the proposition on behalf of the British government, whereas Count Lamsdorff's instructions were tentative and rather in the nature of a freer, as Count Lamsdorff, although he knew the emperor was favorable to the plan, had not secured the absolute consent of his majesty, to whom he arranged to submit the matter finally on Friday afternoon. In the meantime, on Friday morning, British proposition duly reached the foreign minister at Tsarsko-Selo, and Friday afternoon the emperor gave his hearty approval.

Remained Unanswered. The British proposition, presented earlier in the day than the Russian, exactly what transpired in London when Ambassador Benckendorff presented the Russian proposition in the name of Count Nicholas is not known except that Foreign Minister Lansdowne did not insist upon the question of precedence, appreciating, doubtless, the Russian, being figuratively the offending party, had the right to offer to submit the determination of the facts to an impartial tribunal. The emperor's proposition, settling the matter in principle, was therefore accepted, and the same evening Count Benckendorff telegraphed Foreign Minister Lamsdorff.

PROPOSED BY RUSSIA.

Great Britain Readily Fell in With Commission Proposition. St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—The Official Messenger today publishes a telegram from Foreign Minister Lamsdorff to Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, and the ambassador's reply thereto. The telegram of Count Lamsdorff is dated Tsarsko-Selo, Oct. 28, and is as follows: "In a desire to bring about a solution that occurred in the North Sea under the clearest light possible, our monarch considers it beneficial to submit the affair to an international commission of inquiry on the basis of the Hague convention for thorough investigation. Your excellency is directed by imperial command to propose this means of settlement of the question to the British government."

To this Count Benckendorff replied on Oct. 28: "I have communicated your excellency's telegram to Lord Lansdowne. The British government accepts the proposal to submit the North Sea incident, in all its extent, to examination by an international commission, as provided for by the Hague convention."

London, Oct. 30.—Gerald Balfour, president of the board of trade has appointed Admiral Cyprian Bridge and Captain Aspinall, barrister at law, and practices mainly in admiralty law, to conduct the North Sea inquiry at Hull.

SITUATION AT VIGO.

British Fleet Watching the Russian Battleships.

Vigo, Spain, Oct. 30.—Inquiries here fail to obtain the slightest confirmation of the report published in the United States that Vice Admiral Rojestvensky has requested Emperor Nicholas to relieve him of his command. The Russian consul general here said to the Associated Press that he was not aware that there was any question of replacing the admiral, and that he did not believe such a proposition had ever been raised.

Th admiral was interviewed later in the day and said he could say nothing at present about the North Sea inquiry at Vigo. Ten battleships and cruisers, he said, were now at Tangier, and the

BIG BATTLE HAS NOT YET BEGUN

Outpost Affairs Mentioned in Russian Official Reports.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORIES

JAPS REPORT THIRD ATTACK UPON PORT ARTHUR.

T. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—General Kuropatkin has telegraphed as follows, under date of Oct. 29: "I have received today no dispatch reporting encounters with the enemy. During the cavalry reconnaissance yesterday, after an infantry fight supported by artillery, we occupied the village of Chiansanhenan. The enemy has retired from Sindiafu. On Oct. 28 our chasseurs, with insignificant losses, retained a village a kilometer west of Chienlanpu against a violent Japanese bombardment."

JAPANESE REPORT.

On Oct. 26 the Great Armies Were Facing Each Other.

General Oku's Headquarters on the Chilli river, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 4 p. m. (Delayed).—The great armies of Field Marshal Oyama and General Kuropatkin still lie facing one another after a week practically devoid of action. The trenches along the entire line average only 500 yards apart. Men are in the trenches night and day exchanging shots. Neither side has raised a head above the parapet. At night the pickets of both sides creep out a few yards to give warning of a sudden attack and retire before dawn. The nervous tension is reaching the breaking point and a great battle may be expected at night by a single man losing his mind under the strain. The casualties caused by the nightly artillery attacks are small but the moral effect is strong. The Russian side is using searchlights to sweep the plain between the trenches at night. This is the first time that they have been used in field operations since the present war.

General Kuropatkin has been largely reinforced since the battle of Liao Yang. It is believed that many new troops have arrived from Europe. The Japanese are bringing up new men and a move is expected soon. The Japanese despite the hard fighting and nervous strain are in excellent physical condition. It is believed that the next battle will be the greatest battle of this war.

NIGHT ATTACK.

Japs Surprise the Russians and Fired Their Houses.

Tokio, Oct. 30.—A report from the Manchurian army headquarters received today records a successful night attack against the Russian outpost at Wumung. The Japanese made two unsuccessful counter attacks made by the Russians. The report is as follows: "On the night of Oct. 28 a small force of the enemy attacked Watao mountain, but was immediately repulsed. On Oct. 29 at 3 o'clock in the morning, a detachment of infantry was dispatched from the center army against Wumung. The enemy was surprised and the houses occupied by the enemy were set on fire. Wumung is located midway between the outposts of both armies. Using the place as a base, the enemy made frequent night attacks against our outpost. On the night of Oct. 28 a force of the enemy of unknown strength attacked an eminence near Santaokangsu, but was immediately repulsed."

ALEXIEFF'S FUTURE.

Political Career Thought to be Practically Over.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31, 2:25 a. m.—The military situation is not developing anything of great importance, although the fight at the Buddhist temple hill on Oct. 27 was a very hard one, and a heavy engagement. It probably indicates that final moves on both sides are now secondary to another long and serious battle. Alexieff is now on the way to Mukden. The nature of his reception in the town for much speculation. Some of his friends still cling to the idea that he will be made commander of the empire, his residence in the winter palace, where it is said, a suite of apartments has already been prepared for him. On the other hand many declare that his political career is practically over, and that his reception at St. Petersburg, which has been favored, will mark the end of his political ascendancy. It is thought that the viceregal of the Caucasus will be revived for his special duties, which would constitute a complimentary and comfortable sort of exile.

WATER CARRIERS EXEMPT.

By Mutual Consent Jap and Russ Withhold Their Fire.

Mukden, Oct. 30.—The Japanese attack on the Buddhist temple hill on Oct. 27, led to sharp fighting. The Japanese artillery played on the position from early in the morning, renewing the trenches untenable, shells and shrapnel sweeping everything and demolishing all the shelters. The Japanese guns with the battalion defending the hill were smashed, but the defenders carried off the remains of the guns when they were forced to retire. The Japanese infantry attack under cover of the bombardment was made in close order. There was desperate hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches, followed by a counter attack with bayonets. The Japanese finally gained the hill, but were unable to hold it in the face of the deadly Russian artillery fire.

There have been a number of skirmishes along the whole front but no decisive action. The Japanese have not yet appeared though the armies are in the closest touch and a general engagement may be precipitated at any time. At one point the trenches are but 400 yards apart. They are separated by a small stream which is the only water supply in the neighborhood. By mutual consent there is a firing on the water carriers, who visit the stream with buckets. Several positions have already changed hands many times. It is related that in one village which had been taken and retaken by the same men on both sides Captain Polkanoff



STUCK!

WRECK ON MISSOURI PACIFIC

Pullman Car Split Two-Thirds of Its Length—Three Persons Killed and Twenty-Three Injured—Blame for Collision Located.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 30.—Three persons were killed and twenty-three injured in a tail-end collision on the Missouri Pacific railway at Tip-top, Mo., early today. The first section of westbound train No. 3 was standing in front of the station after having taken water, when it was crashed into by the second section. The engine of second No. 3 split the Pullman car top, containing four passengers, two-thirds of its length, killing and injuring the number stated. There were twenty-two passengers in the next car ahead, but beyond a few scratches they escaped injury.

THE DEAD.

Mrs. Bright Walker, Lewisburg, Pa. Mrs. Margaret Burke, Kansas City. J. W. Hagby, secretary of the Linotype Press company, Kansas City. The injured included: W. J. Black of Topeka, Kan., general passenger agent of the Santa Fe, right collar bone broken, punctured wound in cheek, abrasion of forehead, wrenched back, left leg injured and cut in many places; will recover. Mrs. W. J. Black, Topeka, compound comminuted fracture of right ankle; serious, with possibility of loss of foot; incised wounds of face and scalp, contusions and slight incisions involving arms and hands; will recover.

TRAINMEN ESCAPED.

Those of the passengers who were not seriously injured continued their journey, while the more seriously hurt were taken to the company's hospital at St. Louis. The train crews escaped injury.

FATAL DEFECT IN NEW WARSHIP

No Armor Around the After End of the Superstructure of the Ohio—Other Battleships Alike Vulnerable—Naval Board Responsible.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The Chronicle today says: "Naval officers have succeeded for many months in keeping secret a peculiar structural feature of the new battleship Ohio, which, in the opinions of themselves as well as others, is nothing less than a glaring defect of a nature so serious that, as one officer expressed it, it amounts to an invitation to the enemy to do the vessel enormous damage in action. The defect consists of omitting to put armor around the after end of the superstructure, within which are mounted the six-inch rapid-fire guns. This omission, it is held, makes the big war vessel dangerously vulnerable in a vital part to hostile shots coming from either quarter."

SUBWAY CROWDED WITH CURIOUS NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY PEOPLE

New York, Oct. 30.—Sightseers crowded the subway for hours this afternoon. They came from Fifth avenue and Lexington street, from Brooklyn and Jersey City and all the nearby cities, towns and villages, and many of the railroads brought trainloads of excursionists from distant places. It is estimated that 15,000 people were in the subway during the afternoon, and that of these fully one-third were children. The plans of the management were soon disarranged when the afternoon rush began. Heretofore the two down town stations at the city hall and Brooklyn bridge have been the points at which the rush cars left the end of the road and reached the city. As a result the train schedule previously arranged was disregarded, and locals and expresses, filled to capacity, skipped stations all the afternoon. The police, however, gave the police and station men little trouble. Several short delays occurred, but during most of the afternoon the trains were run under a three-minute schedule. The running time was slow, few of the local trains making better than fifty minutes on the trip from the city hall to Harlem, while the schedule time is thirty-seven minutes. The jam at the One Hundred and Forty-fifth terminal grew to almost unmanageable proportions at 5:30 o'clock when the tickets gave out. A hurry call was sent out for a fresh supply of tickets, but it was not until half past six that the tickets were again available. The police estimate that at least 8,500 persons were gathered at the terminal when the new tickets arrived.

TOBACCO COMPANY GOING UP THE FLUME

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 30.—In a signed statement, W. B. Hawkins, president of the Burley Tobacco Growers' company, says:

"The death knell of the company is now ringing. The plans of the company, which was conceived to fight the tobacco trust, so-called, were gigantic in scope. Growers throughout the Burley district were asked to place their crops with the company, which had conditional backing in Louisville warehouse companies to the extent of \$2,000,000. The tobacco was to be stored and sold at prices which the demand caused by the corner should create. Hawkins says that backers of the company have demanded by Nov. 5 a sufficient showing of crops contracted for to warrant financial support. He says apathy of growers makes this impossible, only a minor per cent of the output of the district having been pledged."

BODIES REMAIN IN THE DEBRIS

Forty-Nine Miners Lost Their Lives in the Tercio Disaster.

VICTIMS CANNOT BE REACHED

BLASTING BRINGS DOWN TONS OF ROCK.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Oct. 30.—No bodies have yet been taken out of the mine at Tercio, where an explosion entombed forty-nine miners Friday, according to a statement of the coroner, who returned from Tercio tonight. Three bodies, supposed to have been recovered last night, and so reported to the coroner's office here, are still in the mine. A miner was lowered down an air shaft by a rope and saw and identified the bodies, but they were not recovered. It was thought the bodies could be taken out within an hour, and while relief workers were preparing to rescue them another slide of rock occurred, making the progress of the rescuers slower and more dangerous than ever. So great was the explosion that huge boulders block the progress of the rescuers and make blasting necessary. These blasts cause further rock slides. Coroner Sipe, when asked for a statement tonight, said:

CORONER'S STATEMENT.

"I left Tercio at 4:30 this afternoon, after putting in a day in and about the mine, and there are absolutely no new developments. No bodies have been taken out, and it may be a day, a week or two weeks before the mine can be explored on account of frequent cave-ins. Men work for hours in the search spot, and as soon as the debris is removed more fills the openings, so that any prediction as to when the mine can be fully explored and bodies recovered is mere guess work. As many men as can be accommodated are working in four-hour reliefs, but progress is necessarily slow, and nothing definite in regard to the recovery of bodies can be given until the bodies are actually taken from the mine."

HAD SOCIABLE TIME

Members of Spanish Chamber of Deputies Use Inkstands For Missiles.

Madrid, Oct. 30.—Prolonged and tumultuous scenes have occurred in the chamber of deputies during the course of debate on proposals for the prosecution of certain deputies. When the discussion was resumed Saturday the disorders consequent on the opposition's obstructive tactics compelled the president of the chamber to suspend the session. The opposition obstinately demanded roll calls on the floor and the proceedings were heated and disorderly. The president, being threatened with personal injury, had to be protected by the clerks and attendants. The conflict behind the president's chair was overruled by blows of sticks; all the writing material on adjacent desks was swept on the floor and inkstands were flung at the president. Premier Maura was present on the incident, but he did not leave till the sitting adjourned, which did not occur till late this evening. It is reported that Premier Maura will suspend the sitting and ask the chamber for a vote of censure.

ELEVATOR COLLAPSED.

Nearly 400,000 Bushels of Barley Dumped Into the Lake.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The Ontario elevator, carrying today 350,000 bushels of barley, a large portion of which was of the age, the elevator superintendent, was seriously injured. The elevator was built fifteen years ago and had been in active operation all of this season. The collapse, as nearly as could be ascertained, had its origin in the weakening of the foundation about the elevator. It is known that the land about the elevator contains large deposits of quicksand, and it is considered probable that the action of the water on a bed of quicksand. The slip has been deepened during a large portion of which the elevator may have weakened the dock foundations. It is reported that an explosion preceded the collapse, but this could not be confirmed.

DROPPED DEAD.

Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 30.—Rev. A. S. Hess, a Dunkard preacher, aged 62 years, dropped dead today in the Dunkard church at Wrightsville while delivering a funeral service.

"BIG STICK" IN THE DUNK ROOM

Roosevelt Preaches Peace to the Nations of the Earth.

ELECTION DAY IS NEAR

HAY'S NOTE RELATING TO SECOND HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Washington, Oct. 30.—In a circular note Secretary Hay has carried out the president's instructions relative to proposing a second Hague conference. The note not only contemplates the reassembling of The Hague conference for the consideration of questions specifically mentioned by the original conference as demanding further attention such as the rights and duties of neutrals, the inviolability of private property in naval warfare, the rights of bombardment of ports by naval forces, but goes further by practically endorsing the project of a general system of arbitration treaties and the establishment of an international congress to meet periodically in the interests of peace. The issue of the call while the present war is in progress is justified by the fact that the first Hague conference was called before a treaty of peace with Spain was concluded. The text of the note follows:

THE INVITATION.

"Department of State, Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1904: To the Representatives of United States accredited to the governments signatories to the acts of The Hague conference, 1899:

"Sir: The peace conference which assembled at The Hague on May 18, 1899, marked an epoch in the history of nations. Called by his majesty the emperor of Russia to discuss the problems of the maintenance of general peace, the regulation of the operations of war and the lessening of the burdens which the preparation and conduct of war entail upon modern peoples, its labors resulted in the acceptance by the signatory powers of convention for the peaceful adjustment of international difficulties, and the adoption of certain humane amendments to the laws and customs of war by land and sea. A great work was thus accomplished by the conference, while other phases of the great subject were left to discussion by another conference in the near future, such as questions affecting the rights and duties of neutrals, the inviolability of private property in naval warfare, and the bombardment of ports, towns and villages by a naval force."

INTERPRETATION OF THE IDEA.

"Among the movements which prepared the minds of governments for an accord in the direction of assured peace among men, a high place may fittingly be given to the Hague conference. From its origin in the suggestions of a member of the British house of commons, in 1888, it developed until its membership included the members of the great nations of the world. Its annual conferences have notably advanced the high purposes it sought to realize. Not only have many international treaties of arbitration been concluded, but the conference held in Holland in 1904 the memorable declaration in favor of a permanent court of arbitration was a forerunner of the most important achievement of the peace conference of The Hague in 1899."

"The annual conference of the International union was held this year at St. Louis in appropriate connection with the World's fair. Its deliberations were marked by the same noble devotion to the cause of peace and to the welfare of humanity, which had inspired its former meetings. By the unanimous vote of the delegates, five or retired members of the American congress and of every parliament in Europe with two exceptions, the following resolution was adopted:

ACTION AT ST. LOUIS.

"Whereas, Enlightened public opinion and modern science alike demand that differences between nations should be adjudicated and settled in the same manner as disputes between individuals are adjudicated, namely, by the arbitration of judges and arbitrators with recognized principles of law, this conference requests the several governments of the world to send delegates to an international conference to be held at a time and place to be agreed upon by them for the purpose of consideration:

- "1. The questions for consideration at The Hague expressed a wish that a future conference be held at a place which should be given to the nations represented at the conference to be convened."
- "2. The advisability of establishing an international congress to convene periodically for the discussion of international questions."
- "And the conference respectfully and unanimously requested the president of the United States to invite all the nations to send representatives to such a conference."

ACCEPTED THE CHARGE.

"On the 24th of September ultimo these resolutions were presented to the president by a numerous deputation of the International union. The president accepted the charge offered to him, feeling it to be most appropriate that the executive of the nation which had welcomed the conference to its hospitable shores should give voice to its impressive utterances in a cause which the American government and people held dear. He announced that he would at an early day invite the other nations parties to The Hague convention to assemble with a view to pushing forward toward completion the work already begun at The Hague by considering the questions which the first conference had left unsettled by the express provision that there should be a second conference."

"In accepting this trust the president was not unmindful of the fact, so vividly brought home to all the world, that a great war is now in progress. He recalled the circumstances that at the time, when on Aug. 24, 1898, his majesty the emperor of Russia called forth his invitation to the nations to meet in the interests of peace, the United States and Spain had merely halted in their struggle to devise terms of peace. While at the present moment no armistice between the parties now contending is in sight, the fact of an existing war is no reason why the nations should relax their efforts to secure so successfully made hitherto toward an adoption of more remote of the chances of future wars by international peace."

(Continued on Page Two)